

## YEARS 4-6 PROGRESS OUTCOMES

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UNDERSTAND	Through building knowledge about contexts and drawing on inquiry practices, ākonga have a deeper understanding that:			
	<p><b>Māori history is the foundational and continuous history of Aotearoa New Zealand.</b></p>	<p><b>Colonisation and settlement have been central to Aotearoa New Zealand's histories for the past 200 years.</b></p>	<p><b>The course of Aotearoa New Zealand's histories has been shaped by the use of power.</b></p>	<p><b>Relationships and connections between people and across boundaries have shaped the course of Aotearoa New Zealand's histories.</b></p>
	<p>Māori have been settling, storying, shaping, and have been shaped by these lands and waters for centuries. Māori history forms a continuous thread, directly linking the contemporary world to the past. It is characterised by diverse experiences for individuals, hapū, and iwi within underlying and enduring cultural similarities.</p>	<p>The settlement of Aotearoa New Zealand has contributed to an increasingly diverse population, with many languages and cultures now part of its fabric. Colonisation began as part of a worldwide imperial project. It has been a complex, contested process, experienced and negotiated differently in different parts of Aotearoa New Zealand over time. Aotearoa New Zealand has also colonised parts of the Pacific.</p>	<p>Individuals, groups, and organisations have exerted and contested power in ways that improve the lives of people and communities, and in ways that lead to exclusion, injustice, and conflict.</p>	<p>People in Aotearoa New Zealand have been connected locally, nationally, and globally through voyaging, discovery, trade, aid, conflict, and creative exchanges. This has led to the adoption of new ideas and technologies, political institutions and alliances, and social movements.</p>
<p>Ākonga have explored the diverse histories and experiences of the peoples of Aotearoa New Zealand.</p> <p>Ākonga have built their knowledge of stories about the people, events, and changes that have been important in their local area, including knowledge of the stories iwi and hapū share about their history in the rohe.</p> <p><b>For the national contexts, ākonga know the following:</b></p>				
<p><b>Whakapapa me te whanaungatanga</b></p> <p><b>Culture and identity</b></p>	<p><b>Tino rangatiratanga me te kāwanatanga</b></p> <p><b>Government and organisation</b></p>	<p><b>Tūrangawaewae me te kaitiakitanga</b></p> <p><b>Place and environment</b></p>	<p><b>Kōwhiringa ohaoha me te whai oranga</b></p> <p><b>Economic activity</b></p>	

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KNOW	<p><b>Origins, voyaging and adaptation</b> The stories of groups of people from different periods in our history convey their reasons for and experiences of migration. These stories have shaped their culture and identity in Aotearoa New Zealand.</p> <p><b>Māori origins, voyaging and adaptation</b> Māori voyaging through the Pacific was deliberate and skilful and brought with it Pacific whakapapa and cultural identities. These identities were transformed over the centuries through adaptations to and relationships with the environment, and through the formation of hapū and iwi that eventually occupied Aotearoa New Zealand.</p> <p><b>Responses to war</b> Individuals and communities have responded to international conflicts in a range of ways for a range of reasons.</p>	<p><b>Te Tiriti o Waitangi   The Treaty of Waitangi</b> Te Tiriti o Waitangi   The Treaty of Waitangi was signed in different places. The two versions of the Treaty say different things about who would have authority. Māori understandings were based on the version in te reo Māori, which the vast majority of Māori signed.</p> <p><b>Governing and equity</b> Governments have selectively supported or excluded people through processes associated with voting rights, access to education, health, and welfare provision, reflecting prevailing public attitudes of the time. Often equitable treatment has been sought by people, including Māori, Chinese, women, children, and disabled people.</p>	<p><b>Adapting to new environments</b> People adapted their technologies and tools to the new environment of Aotearoa New Zealand.</p>	<p><b>Local economies and trade</b> Traditional Māori economies were finely tuned to the resources within each rohe, which provided the basis for trade between iwi. There were complicated economic relationships between iwi and early newcomers as newcomers sought resources.</p>			
	Click on the + to the left for Key Questions related to each <b>KNOW</b> area:						
	Click on the + to the left to show <b>Twinkl Links</b> and <b>Planning/Coverage</b> sections:						
DO	In their learning in Aotearoa New Zealand's histories, ākonga can:						
	<p><b>Identify and explore historical relationships.</b></p>	<p><b>Identify sources and perspectives.</b></p>	<p><b>Interpret past experiences, decision and actions.</b></p>				

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Ākonga can construct an historical sequence of related events and changes, show how long ago they happened, and say how other people might construct the sequence differently.

Ākonga can use historical sources, giving deliberate attention to mātauranga Māori sources, to gather evidence to answer questions about the past. They can identify views that are missing and note how this may affect answers.

Ākonga can identify the attitudes and values that motivated people in the past and compare them with attitudes and values of today.

Click on the + to the left to show **Twinkl Links** and **Planning/Coverage** sections: